SAINTLY SEDUCTION.

Trial of a Libertine Presbyterian Minister in Georgia.

ANOTHER CASE OF AFFINITIES

Sain of a Young Girl and an Increase of Popuation-Seduction a Matter of Prayer-Details of the Trial and the Evidence-The Clerical Scoundrel Convicted.

ATLANTA, Sept. 30, 1871. Decatur is a small town in Georgia, situated a few miles from this city. When it was decided to make a railroad centre in this part of the State Decatur was selected as the best point for the purpose, but the plous and godly inhabitants thereof protested st centring railroads in their town, declaring that these "modern improvements" would be ac companied by crowds of bad characters, and that sheir moral and upright community would be converted into a pandementum of evil spirits. The solemn protests of the Decaturites were heeded, and thus it happened that the city of Atlanta came into

Exhausted by the energy of their opposition to become a railroad centre, and satisfied with their victory, the people of Decatur resumed their wonted ss, went to church regularly, attended camp meetings punctually and passed life generally like so many Rip Van Winkles. Except during the war, when they evacuated their premises en masse, after piously consigning the Yankees to perdition, they did not wake up thoroughly until a few weeks ago, when it was made known that a reverend brother and tailen away, yielding to the wicked lusts of the

THE CLERICAL WOLF. The manner in which this alarming event oc curred was made known in a trial held to-day. ere resides in Decatur a saintly individual named Myram D. Wood, who held the position of pastor of the Presbyterian church of that town. He is a good-looking person, with raven locks and a pair of eyes which often shone with remarkable brilancy when the Rev. Myram was filled with religious enthusiasm. He is a man of ability, is an eioent preacher, and was, until his peccadillo was made public, one of the most popular divines in Decatur. The members of his church were numerons and highly respectable, and believed that their pastor was a model of purity. It must be here stated that the Rev. Myram is a married man, with three daughters, the eldest of whom is a girl of fourteen, just budding into womanhood.

A BEAUTIFUL SHEEP IN THE FLOCK. Among the members of Mr. Wood's church was Mrs. Thomas Holly Chivers and Miss Emma J. Chivers, the wife and daugnter of Dr. T. H. Chivers, a literary gentleman of local repute, and at one time a planter of wealth. He is said to have been a very eruel man to his family—so cruel, in fact, that on one occasion he was treated to a free ride on the sharp edge of a rail for his brutal conduct. In 1857 he moved to Decatur, and his wife and daughter at ce joined the church of Dr. Wood. Miss Emma, until a few months ago, was regarded as an upright, virtuous girl. She was, and still is, decidedly pretty, with an excellent figure, swelling bust and neatly rounded ankles. Upon this young and in-eresting creature Myram placed his secherous eyes d her for a victim. Her parents having been made poor by the war, the clergyman renerously offered to educate her gratuitously. er mother accepted the offer and Emma became a pupil. She was eager to learn, and, being intelligent and quick, she soon became proficient in the higher branches, such as Latin, gebra, mathematics, &c. Some days she recited ber lessons at her tutor's residence. Other days he plicit was the confidence placed in him that not a living soul imagined anything wrong. Quite to the contrary people praised him for his kindness and attention to the Chivers family, and for this very kindness would have willingly voted him an extra

sindry.

AN ILLEGITIMATE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Time passed. During the latter part of last year people began making remarks concerning aliss Chivers. A remarkable change was observed in her personal appearance, and one of two of the gossips hinted at the probability of her being in the condition women like to be who love their lords. Unhappity Miss Chivers had no lord, and the tion women like to be who love their fords. Unhappily Miss Chivers had no lord, and the charitably disposed maintained the opinion that she was dropsical or something of the kind. Her former friends held fast by her, and, on the whole, her reputation suffered very little. She was still regarded as a good, yirtuous girl, and the sceptical were in alignabily frowned down. However, on the 3d of February last, all doubts were set at rest, for on that day Miss Chivers gave birth to a bouncing baby. You may imagine the excitement in the moral little community of Decatur when this increase to their population was made known. Elima was the subpopulation was made known. Emma was the subject of everybody's conversation. Hardly a charitable voice was heard in her behalf. She was londly
and universally condemned by the plous; all her
friends and acquaintances cut her, and she was not
long in learning that the way of the transgressor is
exceedingly hard.

TELLING THE NAME OF THE FATHER.

Sorprise excitement and indignation had scarcely

Surprise, excitement and indignation had scarcely subsided than the community set to work speculating on who could be the father of the Infant. Almost every gentleman in whose company the loving girl had been seen within twelve months was suspected; before it began to be whispered that the iter. Myram was the most likely "dad." Instantly a row took place among the members of the church. a row took place among the members of the church which waxed fast and furious. Some believed him guitty, and others asserted his innocence in louthe the matter by asking information of the girl herself. A committee of gentlemen was accordingly
appointed to call upon her. Up to this time Emma
had kept her hips sealed as to who her seducer was.
It being surmised that she did not wish to make
known his name the committee determined to put
the question so that she could, as the gentlemen believed she would, declare the innocence of Rev.
Wood without exposing any person. They called at
her mother's residence and requested an interview,
which was granted.
"Miss Chivers." said the spokesman, bluntly,
"rumors are affoat affecting the fair name and
reputation of our pastor. You alone can set them
at rest. Will you candidly and honestly tell us if
the Rey, Myram D. Wood is the lather of your
child?"

Child?"
The girl fushed in the face as the question was put. She fallered, stammered and hesitated to answer. At length she became composed, and the answer came almost as bluntly as the question was put.

answer came almost as binnily as the question was put.

"I am sorry to tell you," she replied, "that Mr. Wood is the lather of my child."

The committee, thunderstruck by this announcement, retired from her presence, unable to decide whether or not to believe her.

ARREST OF WOOD—THE TRIAL.

When the confession of Miss Chivers was made public the social row waxed warmer. Whole families refused to believe her. They declared that she was a wicked, brazen-faced creature, who had deliberately slandered their dearly beloved pastor. Those who believed him a wolf in sheep's clothing worked actively, and they got out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of seduction. Monday last was

Those who believed him a woll in sheep's clothing worked actively, and they got out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of seduction. Monday last was the opening day of the trial, but so difficult was it to procure unprejudiced jurors that it was not until yesterday that twelve "good and true men" were found. These included such men as Colonel R. A. Alston and others well known throughout the State. Colonel C. Peeples and Solicitor General Howell prosecuted the case, while Wood was defended by Mr. George N. Lester.

The only witnesses were Miss Emma Chivers and her mother. The testimony of the latter was unmportsant, merely corroborating that of the former, which lasted for eight hours. Miss Chivers answered every question with remarkable nonenalment, ease and duency. She stated that after he had been teaching ner some time he began to compliment for on her personal beauty, fine figure, pretty anxies and other charms. She thought these compliments rather unusual, coming from a minister, but as he was a preacher and "beyond suspiction" she did not believe he meant anything wrong. She first respected, then esteemed, and finally loved him to distraction. His first suggestive act was performed in 1867. She had been at his house reciting one evening, and he asked permission to accompany her home. On leaving the house the couple intered a lane, and as soon as they were there Wood seized her hand, kissed her, and proceeded to take other privileges of a delicate nature, and to demand officers still more delicate. She was shocked and fraghtened, reinsed to grant his requests and ran home. On the following day he called at her home, begged pardon and promised not to offend are any more. She lorgaye min and continued her studies

home. On the following day he called at her house, begged pardon and promised not to offend her any more. She lorgave him and continued her studies with him as it nothing has happened.

Before long, however, they got into that lane again, and Myram once more made improper demonstrations. He declared that he loved her to madness; that no other woman possessed his heart but her. He told her that sike was his natural affinity; that he once believed he loved his wife, but that he had found he was mistaken. There was no consensation of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution.

I have been in the a County County tree in

them. The licentious scoundrel hypocritically rejoined that it was not wrong, as he had given the
matter much thought and even prayed to Heaven
about it. If he was wrong and criminal God would
interfere and prevent the consummation of his desires. If he was not criminal there would not be
any Divine interposition. His arguments moved
her, but at this time they were not sumclently
potent, and they parted—she on the brink of destruction, fearing, yet fascinated; he to gloat over
the prospect of a hear realization of his designs.

HER RUIN ACCOMPLISHED.

For the purpose of obtaining greater facilities for
accomplishing his base intention Wood had persuaded Mrs. Chivers to reat out her house and take
a cheaper building near his place of residence, so
that neir pecuniary circumstances might be improved. "One night," said Miss Chivers, before the
crowded Court, "as he was returning from Atlanta on
foot, about ten o'clock, he called by our house and
suggested that I recite my lesson to him. My
mother, who was in the room fearing to distract
our attention, meanwhile retired to the next room.
After the lesson was finished Mr. Wood complained
of headache and laid down on the bed. Soon after
he called me and asked me to come to him and rub
his head, which I did. While doing this he told me

After the lesson was finished Mr. Wood complained of headache and laid down on the bed. Soon after he called me and asked me to come to him and rub his head, which I did. While doing this he told me to sit down on the bedside and not to weary myself standing. When I had obeyed he placed his arms around me and took other liberties. I protested against his conduct, saying that my mother had warned me never to allow gentlemen to take such privileges with me. He replied, 'Your mother does not understand my case. I have made the master a subject of prayer; I mean you no harm.' And he timen consummated his designs and robbed me of my virtue. Having once yielded I surrendered my heart, soul, body and all to his mercy, and my ruin is my reward.''

THE SCAMP CONVICTED.

The criminal intimacy between the pair continued for many months. After saying she would never consent, and consenting, Aliss Cnivers seems to have given the reverend rascal his own way ever after, until she knew that she was about to become a mother. This morning Mrs. Chivers gave her testimony, corroborating her daughter's statement; the learned counsel on both sides made eloquent speeches and the judge charged the jury learnedly and impartially. The jury retired and in hall an hor returned, when Colonel R. A. Alston, the foreman, read the verdict, "We find the prisoner guilty." The convict's counsel at once gave notice of a motion for arrest of judgment and the granting of a new trial, and Rev. Myram gave bonds in \$5,000 for his appearance in court. He introduced no witnesses in his behalf, the defence relying on "the insufficiency of the evidence" given for the prosecution. It is to be sincerely hoped that he will not escape, but that he will be severely punished for his crime.

IRELAND.

The Rebel Premier of Victoria-New Postal United States-The Estates of the Late Marquis of Hertford in Litigation-Sir Richard Wallace and Sir Hamilton Seymour Claimants-Two Clergymen with One Pulpit.
DUBLIN, Sept. 20, 1871.

The advent to supreme power in a most important and flourishing British colony of an Irish rehel has been made the subject of much glorification by the national party in Ireland. Charles Gavan Duffy is Prime Minister of Victoria, the colony which bears the name of the British sovereign. This, unquestionably, is a strange fact, and one which statesmen will not fail to profit by. A great lesson, indeed, may be learned from it; for it forces upon the consideration of our rulers the question:-How is it that Irishmen, who are rebels to British author

THE MOST LOYAL SUBJECTS when they go abroad? Everybody knows that Mr. Duffy was a rebel. He was one of the leaders of that brilliant but ill-fated band known as "the men of '48," but, unlike many of his comrades, as Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Martin and others, he was not what may be called an "extreme man"—that is, he was for re-pressing the grievances of which he complained more by constitutional agitation than by revolution. Yet he was made the victim of several prosecutions, and was, probably, a greater object of aversion to the English government than any one of his confreres. He was

A MAN OF SENSE AND PRUDENCE. and in his numerous writings appealed more to the head than to the heart, and endeavored to place the grievances of his country in a true light before the public. The people began to repose confidence in him. and the government, or rather, I should say, Lord Clarendon, who was the Lord Lieutenant, thinking that he was likely to become a dangerous enemy, resolved to crush him. Prosecution after prosecution was instituted against him; jury after jury was packed to convict him; a ship arrived in Dublin Bay to bear him off to that colony over which he now reigns supreme; but,

Another late awaited him. He was reserved to his country for many years afterwards. He served it as a public journalist and as a representative in Parliament. In time, however, he emigrated to Australia, entered the Victoria Parliament, and, after several years of cminent services rendered to that great dependency of the British (frown, he is today its Prime Minister. No wonder the national party in Ireland rejoices. Mr. Duffy was once a nationalist—A Febel! but he is now one of the chief servants of that Queen against whose authority he was once in revolt. This fact may serve to convince Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues that, after all, there is something in the state of Ireland which, as it makes rebels of such men as Gavan Duffy and Darcy Mciec, ought not, perhaps, to be overlooked. Both these men. his country for many years afterwards. He served

Both these med,

HAD THEY CONTINUED IN IRRIAND,

would in all probability have been rebels yet; but
no sooner did they find themselves in those parts of
the British empire in which there were equal laws
for all classes than they became the most loyal of
British subjects. What does this prove? It proves
that when justice is done to the Irish people
they likewise will become loyal subjects, and instend of being a source of weakness to the government of England will be a tower of strength in the
nour of need.

ment of England will be a tower of strength in the hour of need.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

An arrangement has been entered into between this country and the United States which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people of ireland, and particularly to the lower classes. It will not only give them satisfaction, but it will confer on them a great practical benefit. A money order system has been established between the United States and Ireland, and is

AT PRESENT IN OPERATION,
by which the Irish people in America can send money to their friends in this country with very little expense. Post Office orders can now come direct to Ireland from America, and this is an advantage in the highest degree important to the poorer classes here, who have hitherto been victimized to an extent that is almost incredible. I am told that the introduction of this system is entirely due

am told that the introduction of this system is entirely due
To the exertions of Mr. Monnell,
the Postmaster General, and, if this be true, I hope it will be remembered in his favor at the next election.

STRANGE.

It may surprise your readers to know that in the Mayo county prison the Catholic and Protestant clergymen make use of one pulpit, and in the county Antrim there are two claimants for one estate. John Machale, Archbishop of Tuam, is making his annual visitation of his diocese, animadverted in the strongest terms on the strange anomaly that one pulpit should be used for the propagation of opposite doctrines. This circumstance, he said, was prompted by a wretched economy, or by a still more wretched feeling, which he noped would soon disappear. He appealed to the Board of Superintendence, who were

tendence, who were REMARKABLE FOR A JUST ESTIMATE of what was due to all creeds and classes, to remove this anomaly, which was a disgrace to religion and the country.

this anomaly, which was a disgrace to religion and the country.

THE HERTFORD ESTATES.

The estates of the late Marquis of Hertford, which are situated in county Antrim, are likely to be the subject of Hilgation at the ensuing Assizes. The case, it is said, will be second in importance to the great Tichborne trial, as the rent roll of the estate is very large. The hitgants are Sir Hamilton Seymour, the nephew, and Sir Richard Wallace, the Hilegtimate son of the late Marquis. Richard Wallace, who received a baronetcy the other day from Mr. Gladstone, is known all over Europe for his magnificent philanthropy during the slegge of Paris. For the last few weeks an advertisement has appeared in the Belfast newspapers calling on the tenantry to pay their rents to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., and his agent, Frederick Lucas Capron. The same advertisement stated that Mr. Capron would attend on the lith of September at Lisburn for the purpose of receiving the rents. He attended, and was visited during the day by several of the tenants; but it appears

NO MONEY WAS PAID BY THEM.

as they came merely to make inquiries. Great uneasiness prevails among the tenants, as they do not know to whom they ought to pay their rents, and they are unwilling to give offence to either party.

A GRAB THIEF ARRESTED.

A few minutes after the half-past one o'clock boat left the ferry at the foot of Corslandt street for Jersey City yesterday morning a rakish-looking fellow named Patrick Powers, belonging to the Pirst ward, where he is known as "Mickey the Greek," passed where he is known as "Mickey the Greek," passed into the ferry house and deposited the regular fare. He loitered fround the ferrymaster's box, took a complete survey of the premises, and seeing nobody around but the ferrymaster, Captain Kissam, made a rush for the box, grabbed a handful of stamps and disappeared lustde the ferry building. Mr. Kissam jumped out and blew his whistle which attracted the attention of ferrymaster Benson Rommet, officer Bayls and bridgetender inomas Tobin. After a search of the premises the thief was found sitting with his coat off and feighing drunkenness near the hydrant. The money was found a few yards away from him, Mickey was taken to the Twenty-seventh precinct station and held for trial.

1 Loyalque surjettel att

MRS. MOULTON.

The New American Prima Donna-Sketch of Her Life in Paris-A Diva di Canto Before

Her Debut. "Folià la Voiz! Volià la Voiz!" crica Rossini, running into his little parlor one evening, where couple of strangers from America were singing and thrumming his piano, "Viola la voiz, que fai vacity, and with more than the usual Italian sincerity in his face. The singer was a woman, with the freedom of a brook over the pebbly notes of some Western song. "It is the voice," he conimagination when I am composing." It was no common gift which could elicit this ideal compliment from the quaint old maestro; nor was it common praise. True, the American woman, who was neither prima donna nor novice, was not maccus.

tomed to these tributes.
"Voita la Voix" had rung often enough in her ears in America. She had heard it from girthood in every phrase. It had icased hot from the throats of flatterers, but it had likewise come cool and honest from the wisest admirers in a multitudinous circle. that fecund and versatile genius whose potent art had swept the strings of the world-the singer blushed, through all the indifference of a lifetime,

with womaniy pride. Rossini, at least, knew a divinely-ordained singer when he heard one; for, being divinely-ordained

when he heard one; for, being divinely-ordained himseli, he possessed the faculty of instantaneously recognizing beauty in whatever form of nature or art it clothed itself.

Whether Rossim's endorsement helped to fix Mrs. Charles Moulton's determination to appear in public we cannot say, but we know that she was never averse to the step from any purely conventional feelings of her own. The artist's temperament and the artist's obligations, no less than the natural impulse to confer upon others what had been so lavishly bestowed upon herself, led her to regard a measure of publicity as in some sense a duty. Nevertheless, up to the present time, in obedience to the wishes of numerous and influential friends, she has kept her gitts within the circumscribed arena of private life, venturing only at long intervals beyond its limits at the bidding of charity. Now that the announcement has been made that she is to step from the ranks of society into the "garish, broad and peering day," that Sheliey has called "lond, light, suspicious, full of eyes and ears," bringing her gifts and her art with her, there seems to be no indiscretion in teiling the story of her life. Unquestionably hers was, even in childhood, what the French call une voix phenomenale. It altracted the attention of sensitive cars, sefore it has yet adapted itself to the use of language, both by its characteristic quality, and by the evidence that it was the manifestation of a delicately organized singing nature. She came of clean-blooded, strong-willed Puritan stock, inheriting the picked virtues of three or four generations, and bringing to her own a new heritage of dark beauty and intelligence, all of which, divested of the grow of personal friendship, attest the one important fact, that her munical talent, by its largeness and excellence, forced itself into recognition at an unusually early period. It was, however, as is always the case with every divinely equipped artist, the normal and harmonious development of a richly organized nature, and not the hunself, he possessed the faculty of instantaneously

nowever, as is always the case with every divinely equipped artist, the normal and harmonious development of a richly organized nature, and not the phenomenal obtrusion of one faculty at the expense of all others.

The most noticeable incident in the early career of Mrs, Moulton, illustrative of her rapid growth into the possession of that queenly power of voice which later has led so many subjects in loving submission occurred when she was fourteen and was living with her mother in Cambridge. She sang "Casta Divay" and "Ernani involami" at a charity concert. The intelligence of that venerable town was assembled, and a more critical audience could not have been drummed up in New England by the charitable efforts of a score of towns. It was prepared to smile leniently on the benevolent warblers; allowing, let us believe, the motive of the volunteers to redeem, and even glorify, their efforts. That it was mainly unevential and tediously proper, as are all charity concerts. motive of the volunteers to reucein, and entering and tedously proper, as are all charity concerts in Cambridge and elsewhere, is easily surmised, from the fact that nothing of it has been preserved to us by tradition, but the effect produced by this one singer, then Miss Lallie Greenough, who was freshly back from the not over careful training of an Italian singing master in Boston. It seems that the indulgent and somnolent assemblage were suddenly awakened from benevolent induference to eager as tonishment by Bellini's strains, poured upon them with the efficacy of youth and beauty. One and all said, in some sort, what Rossini was to put interior authoritative phrase:—

"Voita la rojz."

said, in some sort, what Rossim was to put into authoritative phrase:—
"Voita la toiz!"

The young singer here betrayed her secret of intolleating entrainement. She sung as one having authority. The difficulties of the Italian music melted, in her mouth, to fluency. Self-possessed, with "full-throated case," she unconsciously exhibited the innate superiority of the born artiste. With such powers exacting recognition, it is not strange that her subsequent education and training leaned strongly in the direction of art. Her own tastes and strong will must have given them that bias, even had she not been happily surrounded by liberal and cuitivated relations and friends. So when she was nearly seventeen she went to Germany with her mother, who took up her residence in Dresden, with the avowed purpose of affording her dangater the advantage of the best European tuition. Whatever may have been the indiffer's desiry to preserve the seclusion of privacy, it is certain the voice 360n enough penetrated any barriers that may have been erected and found its way to the ears of the King of Saxony.

It was during her residence here that she met, at the house of the director of the Dresden Gallery,

Saxony.

It was during her residence here that she met, at the house of the director of the Dresden Gallery, with the once famous singer Mine. Schreder Devrient, then sixty years old, who evinced much Devrient, then sixty years old, who evinced much interest in her studies, and carnestly counselled her to give her life to an art for which the Great Master had evidently created her. From Dreaden she went to Paris and began a preliminary course of French and Italian. The atmosphere of the French capital, however, oppressed the American grif at that time, and she was soon after sent to London and placed under the instruction of Garcia—of

that time, and she was soon after sent to London and placed under the unstruction of Garcia—of liustrious family, and then at the head of the many vocal teachers in the North.

"You know nothing of singing," said this technologist, when she had sung nim her first song.

"True," answered La Voix, "or I should not have come to you."

The first step in discipline was to interdict the opera, "for," said he, "your powers of imitation

opera, "for," said he, 'your powers of imitation are so active that you insensibly eatch the characteristics of all the singers you hear. It is better to develop your own."

Mrs. Moniton's voice at this time may be said to

have been fully developed, and its capabilities were of the most promising character. On visiting Italy with a party of Americans they encountered in

have been fully developed, and its capabilities were of the most promising character. On visiting Italy with a party of Americans they encountered in Florence the celebrated singing master Romani, Garcia had already written to him of his pupil, and the veteran was expecting her anxiously. "It is one of the most beautiful voices I ever heard," he exclaimed, when she had sung for him. "You shall go on the lyric stage, and be the first singer of the age. I can teach you nothing but prominication." But he did teach her; and it happened that, at the same time, Piccolomini, who had lost her voice, and was trying to recover it by the aid of art, was studying with him. It was his practice to place the once coquettish little "Zeriina" behind the screen during Miss Greenough's lessons, saying, "You shall listen well, and remember."

From Italy Miss Greenough returned to France, where she received additional lessons from Mme-Viardot, the half sister of Garcia, one of the most thorough artistes in her lime that the age has produced. These lessons took the form of opera rehearsals, the singer learning entire roles and executing them at Viardot's house, as if for the lyric stage. Indeed the character of the studies and the influence of Mine. Viardot were such as to force the pupil to the contemplation of a professional life, and there is reason to believe that the persistent and not unskilful endeavors of the shrewd teacher and adviser had their effect upon her. At all eyents, no stone was left unturned in the efforts to get Miss Greenough to accept a European engagement, and when she returned to America it was avowedly with the intention of consulting her iriends as to the advisability of a step which seemed all but inevitable. The family was opposed to it. As is usual in such cases, the opposition that not take the form of validates and their effect upon her. At all eyents, no stone was left unturned in the efforts to get Miss Greenough to accept a European engagement, and when she returned to America though the best provi

liancy peculiar to her countrywomen, and became at once the favorite of a select coteric about Her Majesty.

It soon became known in Court circles that Mrs. Moulton was a vocalist, and it was arranged that she should sing in high mass at the chapel of the Tulleries. In the musical circle where this event was discussed were Gounod, the Duc de Morny and the venerable composer, Auber. We can perceive in what estimation our countrywoman was held when Auber himself promised to compose a "Benedicitis," especially for her. This he actually did, and the consequent rehearsal of it had the composer and the singer that lasted until his death. Not long after a musical sofree was given in the Emperor's own apartments, and ars. Moliton, then living at her chateau, at Pedt Val, was sent for post haste. It was at this concert, after the most triumphant success, that the Emperor presented her with a gold medal, suitably inscribed, a duplicate of which was deposited in the Imperial Museum, and the Empress, not to be outdone in gratitude, followed it a lew days after by the present of a magnificent braceted of ruotes and diamonis. The success of Mrs. Moulton on these occasions was in itself remarkable. Without the fortitude which a public experience lends the professional singer she was required to appear before some of the most exacting and most noted musical authorities in the world. That she passed through

the ordeal with the easy grace of a goddess specially prefitted for it there seems to be no doubt.

Auber, for whom Mrs. Moulton conceived a most proteund veneration, offered to compose an opera for her. Alas! the grave prevented the fulfilment of that promise. At Cannes she made the acquaintance of Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt at a breakfast given by Lady Holland. Here, too, a warm friendship sprang up. They met frequently afterwards and sang together. "Yours is an extraordinary voice," said Mme. Goldschmidt, "and the world should not be deprived of it. I admire it," she said to Auber, "more than any voice I ever heard." During the great Paris Exposition she met Liszt. The party was a small one, made up of Mme. Bround de Lauys, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the king of planists himself, and a few others. Liszt played several accompaniments for her; finally she sang a Sweden, which she had learned from Mr. Habhicht in New York. He effect was magical. Praise fell from all present. Vieuxemps, the great violinist, said to her, shortly after this:—"Madam, permit me to bring my daughler to hear you sing, for I believe you to be the only person in Paris who has the true method for the voice." Even the appreciation of the less acute persons on the operatic stage was equally direct. Mrs. Moulton nad on one occasion taken a gifted acquaintance in whom she was interested to Bagler, the director of the Italian opera, in hope of securing for her an engagement. They both sang for him on the stage. "Madame," he said to Mrs. Moulton, when the trial was over, "you shall have an engagement at any time you desire it."

Equally removed from the moonshiny style of the modern sentimental school and the bouncing vigor of the lyris at into moot and the bouncing vigor of the lyris and doundon, when the trial was over, "you shall have an engagement at any time you desire it."

Equality removed from the moonshiny style of the modern sentimental school and the bouncing vigor of the lyris and the moonship shall ended the sentence of the sufferior of

Europe.

The first of the Moulton concerts will be given a The first of the Moulton concerts will be given at Scenway Hall on the evening of October 16, and the management have taken every precaution to secure for these entertainments the assistance of vocal and instrumental talent of the highest order. And it leaves the success of Mrs. Moulton in the hands of her countrymen, feeling satisfied that the cultivated taste of the Americans will applaud the endeavor to present, in the most unexceptionable and recherche form, the talents of one of the most gifted and worthy of America's singers.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A STANISH "NOTES AND QUERIES" has been estab lished at Madrid, under the title of "El Averigua-dor; Correspondencia entre Curiosos, Literatos Antiquarios, &c."

THE NEW LECTIONARY, or Book of Lessons for the Service of the Church of England, recently author ized, will go into use on the first Sunday in Advent, December 3.

OVER SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IS the sun required for popular education in England the cur-rent year. This large Parliamentary grant was made with scarcely any discussion, whereas the modest sum of £30,000 asked for the same purpose thirty years ago used to be vigorously fought, and was almost enough to turn a ministry out of power. The world moves, and even British conservatives are learning that it is cheaper to educate people

than to punish them.

Propessor George W. Geerne, grandson of Major General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolutionary War, whose life he has just finished in three volumes, has been appointed Professor of History in Cornell University. A recognition of eminent historical attainments which was well deserved.

THE POLLOWING sketch of the American book trade seventy-five years ago, appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1793:-

deman's Magazine for 1793:—

The greatest booksellers are in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Northward of New York there is none of any consequence, nor any in Boston of note; or sgardward of Baltimore, not even in Charleston, the invellest city in America.

The lines printed books have in everything a preference throughout the conners, and the sale of their books, those on law in particular, is extremely great. It appears that the demand for foreign books is but inconsiderable. German books are in some great. It appears that the demand for loreign books is but inconsiderable. German books are in some degree an exception, for they fall in places inhabited by the Dutch, but principally books of devotion and school books. Tuey have but very few books but of devotion. The men of very few books but of devotion. The men of learning are as scarce among them also. When a Dutchman is not at prayer he is either at work or sleeping. Although many well educated persons here speak French, yet the number of those who read French books is comparatively small. The common people, in the proportion of twenty to one, still prefer old English affairs, and dwell with pleasure on what they term their English ancestors; speak only the English tongue; heartily curse French machinations and politics, and continue still to read and admire old English books.

MRS. STOWE'S LATEST NOVEL, "My Wife and I," now appearing in series in the *Christian Union, gives her views of the woman question. By and by it will appear in book form.

REV. JOHN S. HOWSON, author of the last part of

that vividly interesting biography, Conybeare & Howson's "Life of St. Paul," is about to visit the United States. If he can preach half as graphically as he Writes, he must be worth nearing.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the leader of the British

radical republicans, is a free-thinker in religion, and has published a commentary on the Pentateuch. LIEUTENANT KENNAN, Whose "Tent Life in Siberia! was a success among American books of travel of the last year, has in the press of Putnam's a new

book of "Travels in the Caucasus."

HEARTH AND HOME having interviewed Joaquin ous simplicity and an unsophisticated, child-like tone, that seems curious and incongruous in a man who is not unacquainted with the world. Mr. Miller's boots are now as famous as Mr. Greeley's old white coat once was. But the boots are disappointing to most people. They are not flerce stogles, but sleek hoors of the finest sort. If we had to maintain the character of an American in the best London circles by wearing our boots on the outside of our panta-loons, we should select just such a pair as Joaquin Miller wears."

A HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN LITERATURE IS IN Miller wears."

preparation by Mr. F. H. Underwood, of Boston. A CANADIAN REVIEW, devoted to legal science has been started at Montreal under the title of "La Revue Critique de Législation et de Jurisprudence

Mr. WILLIAM F. Poole, late librarian of the Boston Athenaum, and now of the Cincinnati Public Library, has just issued a complete catalogue of the latter collection in a large and handsom e

THE GREAT SUCCESS of the popular edition of Carlyle's writings will, doubtl ess, stimulate English publishers to produce readable editions of nearly all the modern writers at a cheap rate. The old rule will give way to large editions at a low price. JOAQUIN MILLER has a prose article in the Over-

land Monthiv for October entitled "On and Apout vations at Shakspeare's birthplace.

A New Edition of William Cullen Bryant's poems, in the favorite new style or border known as

the "red line" edition, will soon be issued from Ap-pleton's press. Mr. James Milles will issue this fall a new Hustrated gift-book, under the title of "A Century

of Oneens," CHARLES G. LELAND has found himself obliged to write to the Athenceum from Baden-Baden, to deny

that he has any connection with the new comic weekly entitled Hans Breitman, and published in

edit a new literary magazine, to be published in Canada. So says the Canada Bookseller.

MR. JOHN POSTER Writes that the report that he is about to publish a " of Charles Dickens is erro-

SEWARD'S CAREER

His Birthplace, Family and Reminiscences of His Early Life.

WILLIAM AS A PRECOCIOUS BOY.

His Education, Law Studies and Start in Politics.

FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1871. Among the many pleasant villages that are so thickly interspersed amid the green pastures and beside the peaceful waters in Orange county is the unassuming and hospitable little village of Florida, distant five miles from Goshen, on the Pine Island branch of the Erie Railroad. The village contains about sixty dwellings, three churches, the S. S. Seward Seminary (of which Wm. H. Seward is president), an academy, five stores and an excellent A short distance from the depot on the main

street, in the heart of the village, is a little, low, one story, gambrel roof wooden house, fronting the street, with two small windows each side, a parrow door, and in each end is a like number of windows above and below. Overhanging this structure is an immense buttonwood tree. In this buildseventy years ago on the 16th of last May, was born William H. Seward. Samuel S. Seward, his father, married Mary Jennings, the daughter of John J. Jennings, of Goshen, and in 1795 removed from New Jersey to Plorida and entered into the mercantile business, besides practising his profession as a physician. In 1804 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1815 was appointed County Judge of Orange county, which office he held for seventeen years, until 1833, when, in consequence of ill health, he resigned. On his being appointed Judge he retired from other business, only managing his own estate, which had at that time become very large. In 1833 he visited Europe for a few months for his health, taking William with him, during the recess of the State Senate, of which William was then a member. In 1845 he established the S. S. Seward Seminary in Florida, by donating appropriate buildings for the same and an endowment of \$20,000, the annual income of which is for the purpose of keeping the same in repair, &c. The female department of this institution is now under the competent charge of Mrs. G. W. Seward, the wife of a son of the donor. In 1849 S. S. Seward dled, leaving an estate worth about \$400,000, leaving his son William and his friend Major Greer, of Goshen, executors of his

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD'S NURSE. Seventy years ago slavery existed in New York State, and Dr. S. S. Seward was then the owner of a dozen or more negro staves. His children's nurse, "Aunt Cloe." as she was familiarly called, took care of William, as she had of his elder brother. "Aunt Cloe" is now upwards of ninety-five years of age, and resides near the old homestead in a respectable cottage given her by the will of S. S. Seward, and she is well cared for in every way. William H. Seward was one of five children and

the second child of his parents, and of his three prothers one is dead and two are still living in the village of Florida. Edward P. is the senior of William by about two and one-half years, and is in good health, and is now the owner of the "old homestead," which is described above. He very closely resembles his brother William in features and gen eral demeanor, but how different their lives! Edward is an unassuming, kind and good neighbor, and a respected member of the Presbyterian Church in Florida. These two brothers have always been devotedly and affectionately attached to each other. WILLIAM A PRECOCIOUS CHILD. During the first few years of life the tastes and habits of these two brothers were observed not to dir-

fer. They were both taught for some time by their father; but as soon as William was able to read his father saw a growing thirst for knowledge. Wilham one day ran away from home and went to school-a very strange act for a boy. He became taci-

school—a very strange act for a boy. He became tacturn and studious, and, although at times be joined heartly in some of the boyish sports of his fellows, he would soon seem wearled and would quetly withdraw, and could be found soon after busy with some useful book or in deep thought.

When about twelve years of age, while returning near nightfail from a pasture on his father's farm, driving home the cows, he was reading a book as he walked, giving an occasional look at his charge. A party of boys say him and commenced throwing pebbles at him while he feath. Resolving not to break off his leading he turned his back towards them and walked backwards, still reading, until he should get past them. In a short time he accidently diverged from the path, and, missing the bridge that crossed the stream, he reli into the water. His elder brother drew him from the stream in a state of unconsciousness, but he was not scriously in-

taily diverged from the path, and, missing the bridge that crossed the stream, he reli into the water. His elder brother drew him from the stream in a state of unconsciousness, but he was not acriously injured. The independence, industry and perseverance illustrated by ints incident have been characterist, of him during his entire life.

His advertion.

It was resolved upon that William should have an education, and at the age of nine years he was sent to Farmers' Hall Academy, in Goshen, a school of high standing at that time. The records of the "Classical Society" of Goshen and of the "Goshen Cluo" still exist, showing that at that early age of the he was an active member of each, the consistution and minutes of proceedings being mostly in his handwriting. The principal exercises of these two societies were declamation debates and composition—in nearly all of which it is noticed that he took part. He pursued his studies at the academy afterwards established in Florida (which is still standing) until 1816, when he entered Union College at Schenectady. His favorite studies at this time were rhetoric, moral philosophy and the ancient classics. He would rise at four in the morning and prepare all his lessons of the day, and at hight, while other students were getting ready the exercises of the next morning, he devoted his time to general reading and literary compositions, for class declamation or debates in society nectings. In 1819 he withdrew from college for about a year, passing six months of that time as a teacher in the Southern States. He returned in 1820 and continued his studies. One of the college societies—the Adelphic—of which he was a member was to appoint three commencement orators. After a snarp contest he was chosen. The subject of his cration on this occasion was "The Integrity of the American Union." It was regarded as an able effort, and me graduated among the most distinguished of his class.

Soon after taking his degree at Union College he entered the office of John Anthon, a prominent

guisned of his class.

This LAW STUDIES.

Soon after taking his degree at Union College he entered the office of John Anthon, a prominent lawyer in New York city, as student at law. He there pursued the same habits of industry, early rising and fatthful application to his professional studies. He thoroughly mastered every elementary book which was put into his hands and made a written analysis of its contents. He completed his law studies with John Duer, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court of New York, and Ogden Hodman, afterwards Attorney General, both of them at that time prominent lawyers at Goshen, and in 1822 was admitted to the bar. For six months previous to his admisson he had been associated with Ogden Hodman in the practice of the law at Goshen. At that time Goshen was far ahead of what it is now in a business point of view. The population of that town in 1810 was 3,5-4, being nearly six hundred persons more than in 1825, when it contained only a population of 3,0-22. In 1886 the population was only 3,3-33, but portions of the town had been taken off in forming the towns of Hamptonburg, in 1830, and thessee, in 1846.

In January, 1823, William H. Seward removed to hesier, in 1845. In January, 1823, William H. Seward removed to

Chester, in 1845.

In January, 1823, William H. Seward removed to Anoura, Cayoga county, and formed a connection with Elijah Miller, a distinguished member of the bar and first judge of Cayuga county, and was very wealthy and was about to retire from his profession. At that time Auburn was a growing western village, but was not so large as Geshen. In 1823 it contained only 2,982 inhabitants; but in 1823 it contained the Auburn Academy, the Theological Sominary, the State Prison and was the county seat, and contained a bank and several newspapers were published there. This was also before the Eric Canal was built, after which time it rapidly grew.

HIS MARRIAGE AND ADVENT IN POLITICA.

In 1824 Mr. Seward matried the youngest daughter of Judge Miller, became the colonel of a mitual regiment, and soon distinguished himself with such men as John C. Spencer, Joshua A. Spencer and Albert U, Tracy, at that time the leading member of the bar in the West. His first publication of a political character was in 1824. In October of that year he drew up the address of the Whig Convention of Cayuga county to the people. In it he exposed the machinery and design of the "Albany Regency" and its intrigues to prevent the election of John Guincy Adams to the Presidency and to elect Martin Van Buren. On the 4th of July, 1825, he delivered an annipersary oration at the South, in this Oration he took the same position on several important

Compromise and the tariff of 1824 had then effected threats of nullideation at the South. In this oration he took the same position on several important political questions which he has endeavored to maintain during his entire public life.

In 1825 he was called upon to preside over a convention at Utica of the young men of New York State in favor of the rejection of John Q. Adams to the Presidency. In the same year the ahtt-masonic party tendered him a nomination as member of Congress, which he declined. He was nominated in 1880 by the same party as a candidate for the State

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Senate, and was elected for four years by a majority of 2,000 votes, although Francis Granger was defeated for Governor on the same ticket by 8,000 majority. Mr. Seward took his seat in the State Senate in January, 1831. This was his first election to political office and the commencement of a long political life devote; to the service of his country; and his course has since become an important part of the history of the United States and of the world.

EGYPT.

Consul General Butler on the Plagues o Egypt and the Children of Manne ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, August 27, 1871. To the Editor of the Herald:— Upon my return to Egypt, after a brief leave of ab-sence in Europe I find that I have been subjected to

a pretty lively newspaper fire, commencing in the New York Independent, taken up by the Sun and Tribune, and culminating in the HERALD. The statement in the HERALD is so curiously and completely erroneous that I must request permission to "rise and explain." The Mr. David Strang who criticised me and my friends in the Independent is not a mis sionary. He is a billious book pedler, hating all created things except himself, and works for the American mission here for a stated salary, like any other child of Mammon. He is affleted with an itch for writing, and corresponds with all the second and third rate newspapers which will give place to his productions. As he usually slanders somebody he is rarely refused a place by the grade of journals with which he adiliates. He objects to my personal appearance, which I cannot change, and to my personal triends, whom I will not change, even to soothe this surly Puritan. He aileges that I advocated claims of 'naturatized' citizens against the Khedive, which is a falsehood. I never advocated a claim a jainst

"naturalized" citizens against the Knedive, which is a falsehood. I never advocated a claim a jainst the Egyptian government in any way, shape or manner; but if I had I should have made no distinction between naturalized and native born citizens. He objects that I have fread the New Testament to better purpose than Mr. Strang, and there are no such doctrines in the book which ne is sent here to disseminate among the Mussaimans.

Embodiemed by the commotion which this self-created doctor of divinity has raised about my ears, comes a Mr. Evangelides in the congenial columns of the New York Sun, signing himself "Late Vice Consul of the United States." I propose to make short work of Mr. Evangelides. That young gentleman came to n.e, applying for the position of Vice Consul General in Alexandria. A briet examination satisfies me that the young man was fitted neither by intellect nor education for such a post, but I permitted him to remain about the office as a sort of copying clerk until he could obtain employment clsewhere. He returned my induigence by stealing despatches from my official books, for which crime he was incarcerated in the common Arab jail, from whence he was released at the intercession of his father's friends upon voluntarily writing and signing the following confession of his guit and promising to lead in future an honest life. To Mr. T. C. Cone, a lawyer of No. 29 Massau street, New York, and to General Mott, Egyptian army, I refer for the exact correctness of all the facts I have stated in connection with this convicted thief:—

Attracted for the desirand Consultation of the facts of the Content of the United States and Consultation of the United States and Consultation of the United States in the facts of the United States in the Consultation of the Consultation of the United States and Consultation of the Consultati

PESSION.

ALEXANDRIA, August 17, 1870.

Whereas the Agent and Consul General of the United States has made olicially a charge against me and given me the right to choose between a trial by a regulary constituted court or to make this voluntary confession; and whereas I am willing to admit the facts charged against me, though denying any intentional theft, i, without any fear of punishment or hope of reward, make the following voluntary confession: of bunishment or hope of reward, make the following voluntary confession:

That on the 11th day of August, 1870, I went into Mr. T. C. Cone's room and informed him that Mr. Butler had sent a despatch to the Local Foreign office concerning affairs in which. Mr. Cone was interested. I also told Mr. Cone that if he wanted I could give him a copy of the despatch, and Mr. Cone declined the offering at once. I expected a reward from Mr. Cone.

ALEXANDER C. EVANGELIDES.

from Mr. Cone.

ALEXANDER C. EVANGELIDES.

Witnesses Victor Barrnow, Vice Consul.

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original, tiled in this Consulate General, excepting only where I have left out names of parties theomeone with this gifair.

GEO. H. BUTLER.

So much for Mr. Strang and his friend, Mr. Evan-

gelides.

Finally, for the story in the Herald, commencing with an etaborate denunciation of the Khedive for something or other he never did, and winding up by defiberately stating that the American consul General mauled and mained Mr. Strang at a rathway station with a stick. The Khedive can defend himseli, and certainly his liberality and profuse hospitality to Americans might protect him from abuse in American papers, even if he were not the wise, peaceful and progressive Prince the world regards him. The statement about myself is winst a hasty and intemperate person would call a "de," and which even I, more moderate, may characterize as strikingly inaccurate. I never litted my volce, much less my hand, to Mr. Strang, I have never even seen him since he elected hunself ceasor of my official and private conduct, and I would no more think of beating him than I would any other of that scabby fraternity, who can only stract the notice of their natural superiors by traducing them. The tribune has faithfully copied every slander current about me, without regard to source. Perhaps the young man from Ohio will step sade from the editorial desk a moment now and leave it to Mr. Greeley's sense of fairness to decide whether the Tribune ought not to retract the last falsehood.

I thank you for your courtesy, and trust your Cairo correspondent will more carefully slit injurious rumors hereafter before he gives them out to your million readers. I remain, with respect, yours,

THE COMING CHOLERA

Interesting Account of the Holy City of TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

sian province of Khorasson and the holy city o Meschid are now strangely stricken with famine, pestilence, cholera and war. This is of far more regards cholera. Meschid is one of the places most dangerous to Europe-lar more so than even Mecca This comes from the fact that hage pligrimages take place to Meschid every year, from Hindostan in the borders of Russia and Turkey in the west. For Meschid are thronged with pilgrims. Nearly sixty Meschild are thronged with plignins. Nearly sixth thousand come up from India, bringing the cholera with them; as many more from the central and southern provinces of Persia, and twice as many from Turkey in Asia. Georgia, Armenia, Circassia. Kourdistan, Asia Minor and all the borders of the Black and Caspian seas, and these carry the pesticence back with them towards Europe.

Assemble contains the magnificent mansolems of Iman Reza, Haroun at Rasenal, and of Alt, the such as the season of the season

Meschid contains the magnificent mansoleums of iman Reza, Haronn at Raschad, and of All, the successor of Michammed. Several times every day, in the pilgrim season, dense troops of soiled and jaded pilgrims pass through the city gates into the great squares, which are usually crowded with people from all parts of the East; with Afganan, Araos, Koords, Turks, Osbegs; with pilgrims from all the provinces of Persia; with priests, merchants, peasanis, and derivshes without number, both from the borders of the Black and Casbian seas, and from the Persian Gulf.

Every great epidemic of cholera has reached Meschid, and has been forwarded west, through the great clies of Teheran and Indux, to Russia and Turkey in Europe. The great Hurdwar enoiera of 1827 reached Meschid in 1829-20, and was forwarded on to Russia in 1829-30. That of 1844 was carried by pilgrims to Meschid in November, 1845, and was sent west to Teheran in June, 1846, and to Russia in 1846 and 1847. The great pandemic of 1849 was in Meschid in 1850 and 1851; that of 1867 was there in 1869; that of 1800 is now raying there, and from it a fresh column of infection will surely be sent up into Rassia.

Meschid is considered so holy that no person of any sect called Mohammedan has ever dared to not a hostic shot against it. But the Meschides mack constinit excursions against the Turkomans and Afighans, and drag many hundreds and thousands of them of late six every. Meschid is always crowded with hundreds and thousands of these victums. The Afighans are now only taking a justifiable revonge, but they will be lucky if they do not carry the choices back with them, and suffer more loss and misery in the end than they have indicted upon their hiereditary enemies.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT. Gentlemen Declining to Become Witnesses

They Refuse to Give Their Names.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest at the city Hall in the case of Charles vonder-Miessen, a German lad, seventeen years of age, who was German lad, seventeen years of age, who was crushed to death last Sunday evening by being run over sorner of Hudson and West Tenta streets, by car No. 97 of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. Deceased had been riding on the front platform of the car, but whether he stepped or fell off none of the withceses nor the driver seemed to know. After the accident two well dressed individuals, apparently gentlemen, retused to give their names and addresses as witnesses lest they should be subjected to some trouble in appearing before the Coroner in case of death. A young man, said to have been a friend of deceased, in the car at the time of the accident, made his secape, and has not since made his appearance. On the evidence presented the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Deceased, who had been but four months in the country, was employed at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Tenta avenue.

ANOTHER CAR-CRUSHING CASE.

Joseph Korn, twenty-eight years of age and a native of Poiand, was admitted to the Centre street Hospital on Tuesday last, suffering from a com-pound comminuted fracture of the left leg, caused by having been run over by Car No. 19 of the Gross-town Railroad Company. An inquest will be held by Cornore Young. Deceased was admitted to the Buospital from 131 West Broadway.